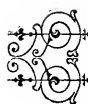


State Normal
Magazine.
North Carolina.

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STATE NORMAL MAGAZINE.

VOL. I.

GREENSBORO, N. C., MARCH 15TH, 1897.

NO. 1.

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OUR NEXT EDUCATIONAL ADVANCE.

CHARLES D. MCIVER.

In round numbers, the estimated population of North Carolina consists of 300,000 colored men, 310,000 colored women, 590,000 white men, and 600,000 white women, making a total of 1,800,000. This includes children.

Of all the States in the Union it has the most homogeneous population, only one-fifth of one per cent being un-American in birth, and ninety-five per cent being of North Carolina nativity.

About nine-tenths of its population live on farms.

Wilmington, with only about 25,000 inhabitants, is its metropolis.

The State's 50,000 square miles of territory, extending five hundred miles from the ocean on the east across the Blue Ridge to its western border, one hundred miles beyond Asheville, has only about forty inhabitants to the square mile.

Massachusetts has 278 inhabitants to the square mile.

North Carolina has every kind of soil and climate in the temperate zone, and within her borders can be found nearly every variety of the mineral and vegetable kingdom.

But schools are not a natural product, and the conditions have not been so favorable to education as they were in States of less area, denser population, and with less of Nature's bounty. The old adage "Necessity is the mother of Invention" means that Necessity is the mother of Education. Hard natural conditions tend to make a people industrious, skilful, and frugal. If North Carolina had been blessed with less of game and fish and fruit and forest, she would be a much better educated State to-day.

The last census report shows that thirty-five per cent of her entire population is illiterate, and that twenty-six per cent of her white population is illiterate. I believe, however, that, in the next census report, she will make a better showing. For ten or fifteen years, she has been taking on new life in all her educational enterprises. Her University, older than the century, always useful and always to be honored, has become a much greater educational power among the people during recent years. Her Agricultural and Mechanical Colleges, for the training of white men and for the training of the colored race, and her Normal and Industrial College, for the special training of white women, have, since their recent establishment, already given a practical turn to the education of her youth.

In the meantime, old denominational colleges have prospered, and new ones have come into existence, private academies are more numerous, and the general public school system has advanced steadily, though slowly.

Public sentiment is ripe for the next advance step, namely, the material improvement of the public school system throughout the State.

This improvement began in the centers more than twenty years ago, when the town of Greensboro, with only seven dissenting votes, levied upon itself, in addition to the State tax, a special tax for public schools setting an example which has been followed by nearly every town in the State. The people in all of these towns have learned the value of a public school system, and they probably pay their school taxes more cheerfully than they pay any other.

The work now done in a number of the city public schools of North Carolina is as good as that done in the leading educational States of the Union.

LOCAL TAXATION.

Our next forward step in education will be taken when townships in the country begin to supplement their State tax for public schools by a local tax upon polls and property, exactly as has been done in the towns.

That the schools in our towns are open for eight or ten months in the year and do good work, while the schools in the rural districts run for less than four months with unsatisfactory results, is due not so much to the scattered population of the country and to poverty as to the fact that one hundred dollars of property in the country pays only eighteen cents to schools, whereas one hundred dollars of property in a town where local taxation has been voted pays twice or three times that much. Moreover, the poll tax is increased correspondingly in the towns.

The attention of those who think that people object to taxes for education should be called to the fact that most of the people who have moved from the country to the town have done so because of the superior educational advantages, although they leave a home where their poll tax is only two dollars and go to a home where it is often from four to six dollars, and where all their personal property will be taxed twice or three times as much as in the country.

Before the towns adopted the principle of local taxation for education their schools were no better than those in the country.

LOCAL TAXATION POPULAR WHEREVER TRIED.

Fifteen or twenty years ago it was a struggle to make the people of our towns believe that it was wise to tax themselves for better educational facilities, and such a tax was opposed by many of our best citizens. A proposition to discontinue the special tax for schools in those same towns would not receive five per cent of the popular vote to-day.

And so, it is only a question of time when the townships throughout North Carolina, in order to make an acceptable school system, will levy a special tax upon their property and polls, as all the leading communities of this country have done. After this shall have been done and efficient schools

shall have existed for several years, the sentiment which now prevails in the towns in regard to the special tax for schools will also prevail throughout the remainder of the State.

When North Carolina shall have a good public school system, she will not depend so greatly upon foreign capital to develop her natural resources. Moreover, people who now fear to come to the State with all of the invitations we can give, because they dislike the prospect of rearing their families in a State whose population is thirty-five per cent illiterate, will flock to us, uninvited.

EFFICIENT SCHOOL SUPERVISION.

In order to bring about a sentiment in favor of local taxation for public schools and the general improvement of our school system, which would certainly result therefrom, our most immediate educational need is an effective system of school supervision by which active, tactful, strong teachers shall be brought in contact with every community in North Carolina. By holding teachers' institutes and making addresses before the people, these men would keep the public mind thoroughly imbued with the idea that taxes paid for the education of the people is the best investment that the State can make.

JUST AND WISE PROVISION FOR THE EDUCATION OF WOMEN.

Next to this great question of general public education comes the question of the proper provision for the education of white women. As shown in the opening paragraph of this article, white women constitute about one-third of our population, white men one-third, and men and women of the colored race one-third.

For more than a century the State has encouraged young white men in securing a liberal education by bearing a part of the expense. For about half a century the leading religious denominations have done the same thing. Almost ever since the negroes became free they have had, by the philanthropy of Northern friends, and later by the additional help of State and Federal appropriations, ample facilities for higher education at almost nominal cost. In addition to all the institutions established by churches and northern philanthropists, the State helps to maintain eight institutions for colored men and women. The United States government aids in the education of white men, colored men and colored women.

On the other hand, until about five years ago the State said by its action that it could not see the wisdom of investing money in the education of white women. In the meantime, none of the larger religious denominations which have been so liberal in aiding by endowments the higher education of men have pursued a similiar course for aiding the education of women.

I do not forget that some of the smaller denominations have established co-educational institutions and treated their women with the same liberality shown to their men.

The point is that, as a rule, one-third of our population, and, in my judgment, the most important third, has been left to shift for itself for all its educational advancement beyond the public school course.

While the State is moving in the right direction now, yet during the past more was spent on the normal and industrial education of that third of itself composed of negro men and negro women than it spent upon the third composed of white women, and it spent about three times as much for the education of the third composed of white men as it spent on the education of white women.

I should not advocate taking away any of the State's help from any other class of citizens, white or black, but may we not expect that the State will pursue a more liberal policy towards the education of its white women? If it had spent as much for the latter purpose as it has spent in the education of its white men, North Carolina would not have twenty-six per cent of its white population illiterate.

Women are the mothers and teachers of the race. They are the fountain-head of civilization. They determine the character of our homes and schools, and no civilization can go in advance of them. Three-fourths of the educated women in North Carolina spend a part of every day in the training of their own children or the children of other people, whereas three-fourths of the educated men do not, to any great extent, give daily personal instruction even to their own children. In other words, the education given to women propagates itself, whereas that given to men often dies with those who have received it.

The State that recognizes this truth and acts upon it is wise.

IAGO.

(Read before the Century Club, of Greensboro).

Once while Edwin Booth, the great actor, was playing the part of Iago in a San Francisco theater, a rough old miner, overcome by the masterly and realistic presentation of the character, and unable to restrain his indignation at such monstrous villiany and treachery, deliberately drew his pistol and fired at him. Mr. Booth said it was the highest and most genuine compliment that he ever received, but that he was no candidate for another such, as one such in a life-time ought to satisfy the most ambitious actor.

As one rises from the reading of Shakespeare's great domestic tragedy, Othello, horrified at the terrible ruin wrought by Iago's devilish villiany, he can sympathize with the feeling that prompted the shot of the impulsive old miner. I doubt if, among all of Shakespeare's characters, there is another so revolting, so utterly bad, so absolutely without a redeeming trait as this Iago.

But I must review very briefly the story of his dramatic life and let you be the judge of his character. His first dupe is one Roderigo, a young Venetian gentleman possessed of more wealth than brains, who is desperately in love with the fair Desdemona. Iago shrewdly turns Roderigo's attachment for Desdemona to his own account, and, by the basest deception and fraud, succeeds in getting hold of the poor gull's purse strings, and you may be sure he never turns them loose until the purse is empty. Worse than this, after the human vampire has decoyed his victim to Cyprus with him on a wild goose chase after Desdemona, and sucked him dry of money, he uses him as an innocent tool in his deep-laid and villianous plots against Cassio and Othello, and when, at last, the miserable dupe fails in his attempt to murder Cassio at his instigation, to prevent a ruinous exposure, Iago basely murders Roderigo.

The next victim that the wily Iago draws into his toils is Cassio, Othello's trusted Lieutenant. He marks this Cassio as the chief tool in the successful execution of his fiendish designs against the paradisial happiness of Othello and Desdemona. Cassio is a frank-hearted, unsuspecting, generous, guileless fellow, full of truth and good fellowship. He is a mere child in the hands of one practiced in the arts of deceit like Iago. One night Cassio is in charge of the watch, and Iago who knows his weak point seduces him into drinking

too much wine, when he becomes full of quarrel and offence, and, under provocation from Roderigo, who has been set on by Iago, he becomes involved in a brawl, the town is aroused by the alarm of mutiny also instigated by Iago, and Cassio is cashiered by Othello for his disgraceful conduct. Iago advises Cassio, who seems heart-broken over his disgrace, to get Desdemona to intercede with the Moor for his forgiveness and restoration, and arranges a meeting between them in the garden. Tender-hearted, sympathetic Desdemona mercifully undertakes to plead his cause with her husband. Iago has now forged the first link in that terrible chain that he so artfully winds about the heart and mind of his next victim, the deluded Othello.

The story of his heartless deception of Othello and its tragic results is soon told. Iago first worms himself into the confidence of Othello convincing him of his own honesty, love, and high regard for his honor. Then he begins adroitly, one by one, to drop the seeds of suspicion into the husband's mind and heart nurturing and strengthening them by evidence the most plausible and seemingly the most convincing. With the fiendishness, the shrewdness, and the plausibility of a veritable devil, he makes the true seem false and the false seem true to his victim, until he ensnares his mind in a mesh of evidence against the virtue of his spotless wife, from which there seems absolutely no escape, and which might have shaken the confidence of a more reasonable and less jealous husband.

Desdemona, pure, unsuspecting Desdemona, by her commendable zeal in the cause of poor disgraced Cassio unwittingly strengthens the horrible suspicion. The designing Iago uses his own wife and the wronged Cassio as unsuspecting tools in further strengthening in Othello's mind the evidence of his wife's guilt, and finally, with so little a thing as a woman's handkerchief which he inveigles his wife into stealing from her mistress and secretly drops in Cassio's room, he completes the evidence of Desdemona's guilt and seals her doom with her husband.

With an intellectuality almost superhuman and worthy of a far better cause, this fiend incarnate desists not until he makes poor Othello's heart the nesting place of the vilest serpents of suspicion and jealousy, robs him of his peace and happiness, almost of his reason itself, transforms his wife in his thoughts from an angel of purity into a nameless something of all impurity,

and drives him to a sort of judicial murder of that wife, whom he loved as his own life, for the fancied reparation of his injured honor.

The thick curtain of night has long been drawn about the slumbering earth, the door of the bed-room there in Cyprus is thrown open, and we look in, for the last time, upon the closing scene of this domestic tragedy. The bridal chamber has been transformed into a chamber of horrors, Othello's and Desdemona's paradise into a hell. That bed, made for sweeter burdens, now groans beneath the horrible burden of three dead forms, the faithful Emilia, the innocent Desdemona, and the deluded Othello. Iago's "medicine" has done its fearful work. It is with a feeling of genuine satisfaction now that we hear Lodovico say :

" O Spartan dog, More fell than anguish, hunger, or the sea !
Look on the tragic loading of this bed ;
This is thy work :—the object poisons sight ;
Let it be hid—Gratiano keep the house,
And seize upon the fortunes of the Moor,
For they succeed on—to you, lord governor,
Remains the censure of this hellish villian,
The time, the place, the torture ; O, enforce it !"

Shakespeare always develops his characters from within. They are growths, creations, the results of natural and reasonable causes which he never fails to disclose and which the careful student can always discover. Hence the great dramatist generally manages to give us in his introduction to most of his principal characters a peep into the inside of them, into their very hearts, thus placing in our hands in the outset the key to their entire characters ; for verily as a man thinketh in his heart, so is he or so he will be. Such heart-peeps you will recall in the cases of Macbeth's first meeting with the Weird Sisters and his remarkable soliloquy soon after, the opening soliloquy of Richard III, the wonderful aside of Shylock in the famous Bond Scene.

Such a heart-peep we have also in our introduction to this Iago. We first find him in conversation with his dupe Roderigo, who is berating him for taking his money in consideration of assisting him in his suit for Desdemona's hand, and then not informing him of her anticipated elopement with the Moor, of which he must have known because of his confidential relationship. Roderigo is about to get him in a close place, but how ingeniously and glibly he argues and lies out of it. In the course of this conversation he discloses to us the motives that prompt his subsequent villiany towards Cassio and Othello

in so far as it is prompted by external motives. Othello has denied the personal suit of Iago's friends to appoint him Lieutenant, having previously appointed instead a young Florentine, Michael Cassio, and for this Iago hates Othello and plots the overthrow of Cassio. At best the flimsiest sort of provocation for Iago's infamous crimes. Before the close of this opening conversation with Roderigo, Iago has revealed to us what manner of man he is at heart, and has given us the key to his entire character. In the following words he convicts himself of treachery, hypocrisy, and double-facedness in his dealings with and feelings towards his master :

"O, sir, content you;
I follow him to serve my turn upon him;
We cannot all be masters, nor all masters
Can we be truly followed. You shall mark
Many a duteous and knee-crooking knave,
That, doting on his own obsequious bondage,
Wears out his time, much like his master's ass,
For nought but provender, and, when he's old, cashier'd:
Whip me such honest knaves. Others there are,
Who, trimm'd in forms and visages of duty,
Keep yet their hearts attending on themselves;
And, throwing but shows of service on their lords,
Well thrive by them, and, when they've lined their coats,
Do themselves homage: these fellows have some soul;
And such a one do I profess. For, sir,
It is as sure as you are Roderigo,
Were I the Moor, I would not be Iago:
In following him, I follow but myself;
Heaven is my judge, not I for love and duty,
But seeming so, for my peculiar end:
For, when my outward action doth demonstrate
The native act and figure of my heart
In complement extern, 'tis not long after
But I will wear my heart upon my sleeve
For daws to peck at. I am not what I am."

With what evident pleasure he deceives and defrauds Roderigo, sometimes needlessly and seemingly for the mere gratification of demonstrating his intellectual superiority. How he sets him on at the close of this first scene to rouse Brabantio, Desdemona's father, whom he needlessly deceives about the relation between Othello and his daughter, and how he holds out false hopes, when he knows that it can result in nothing but useless trouble to Roderigo, Brabantio, and Othello, and that it will bring no benefit to him unless it be a sort of gratification of a morbid desire for mischief-making with which he seemed possessed from the very first.

To sum up then, at the close of the very first scene, Iago stands self-convicted of fraud, hypocrisy, treachery, lying, an instinctive propensity for mischief-making, an intellectual vanity that delights in demonstrating its superiority over others at any cost to them by having them see things as he wills and do as he pleases. His subsequent conduct and career are not unnatural developments from these things that we find in this man's heart and mind on the occasion of our first meeting with him.

Iago's only external motives for his career of deception and crime seemed to be those mentioned in the opening conversation with Roderigo to which I have alluded above. As his purpose here is to deceive, and, as he is evidently lying about other things mentioned in the course of the conversation, we are left in doubt whether he is not also lying about this. It is true that, at one time, he seems trying to find an additional motive and excuse by attempting to persuade himself that he is a wronged husband and that the Moor is the offender, but he talks about this in such a way as to convince us that it is unworthy of credence and that he himself does not believe it.

Stronger than all other motives combined is a sort of innate "longing and thirsting after unrighteousness," an instinctive overmastering passion for evil, that makes him absolutely conscienceless and heartless. Observe with what ghoulish glee he gloats over the terrible agony of Othello, as, by the very refinement of cruelty, he slowly tears his victim's heart into shreds with those intellectual instruments of torture, suspicion, and jealousy.

When, by his ingenious lies about the lascivious conduct of Desdemona and Cassio, which he clinches with the story of the handkerchief found in Cassio's room, he has wrought poor Othello up to such a pitch of passion and agony that he is overcome by it and falls in a dead faint at his feet, he stands by, and, in a very transport of joy, seems to smack his lips with pleasure, as he mercilessly soliloquizes:

"Work on,
My medicine work! Thus credulous fools are caught;
And many worthy and chaste dames even thus,
All guiltless meet reproach."

Then again observe the fiendish exultation in these words of his soliloquy just after he has secured Desdemona's handkerchief from Emilia:

"Look where he (Othello) comes! Not poppy nor mandragora,
Nor all the drowsy syrups of the world
Shall ever medicine thee to that sweet sleep
Which thou owedst yesterday."

Notice too the calm, cool, premeditated villiany, mercilessness, and gratified intellectual pride in these words which occur in his soliloquy just after he has persuaded the amiable cashiered lieutenant to engage Desdemona as his advocate with the Moor:

And what's he, then, that says I play the villian?
When this advice is free I give and honest,
Probal to thinking, and, indeed, the course
To win the Moor again? For 'tis most easy
Th' inclining Desdemona to subdue
In any honest suit: she's framed as fruitful
As the free elements. And then for her
To win the Moor,—were't to renounce his baptism,
All seals and symbols of redeemed sin,—
His soul is so enfetter'd to her love,
That she may make, unmake, do what she list,
Even as her appetite shall play the god
With his weak function. How am I, then, a villian
To counsel Cassio to this parallel course
Directly to his good? Divinity of Hell!
When devils will the blackest sins put on,
They do suggest at first with heavenly shows,
As I do now: lor whiles this honest fool
Plies Desdemona to repair his fortunes,
And she for him pleads strongly to the Moor,
I'll pour this pestilence into his ear,—
That she repeals him for her body's lust;
And, by how much she strives to do him good,
She shall undo her credit with the Moor.
So will I turn her virtue into pitch;
And out of her own goodness make the net
That shall enmesh them all.

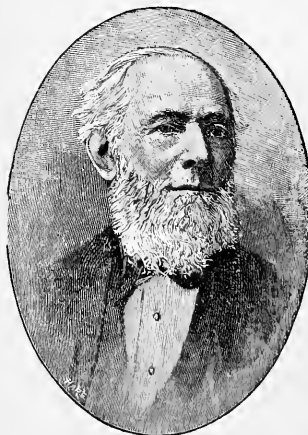
It crops out in one of his conversations with Roderigo that Iago had “looked upon the world for four times seven years.” Hudson, in commenting upon this fact, well says:

“The poet, no doubt, had a wise purpose in making him so young. It marks him out as having an instinctive faculty and aptitude for diabolical machination, it infers his virulence of mind to be something innate, and not superinduced at all by harsh and bitter usage: in brief, it tells us that his expertness in what he calls the “Divinity of Hell” is an original gift, and springs from his having a genius for that kind of thing, insomuch that but little practice was needed to perfect him in it.” How far this goes to commit Shakespeare to the doctrine of total depravity, I leave it to each member of the club to infer.

And now I must close this paper which, in spite of my good resolutions to the contrary, has already grown to undue length, with this final comment upon the character of Iago. He seems a moral idiot but an intellectual genius, and in his character and career, Shakespeare has given us a splendid object lesson of the danger of intellectuality cut loose from moral reason and become a law unto itself, doing things and having others do them for the mere pleasure of demonstrating its power and proud superiority.

“What is she, cut from love and faith,
But some wild Pallas from the brain
Of Demons? fiery—hot to burst
All barriers in her onward race
For power. Let her know her place;
She is the second, not the first.”

SIR ISAAC PITMAN.



In the death of Sir Isaac Pitman, which occurred on Jan. 23, at the ripe old age of eighty-four years, the world of politics, commerce, and literature loses one of the greatest benefactors of our times, and from the shorthand profession disappears the most central figure.

It is not our purpose in this article to give a biographical sketch of the inventor of Phonography, as very complete accounts of his life-work have already appeared in the Reporting Journals. Nor shall we go into details of the inception, development, and maturity of Phonography; but, as there are many thousands who are not shorthand writers, and who have felt an interest in the personality of the inventor of Phonography, we feel sure they will be interested to learn something of his personal characteristics, his surroundings, his opinions, and the friendship he formed with men of eminence in many walks of life.

Time dealt kindly with Isaac Pitman, and his old age was, in the words of Shakespeare, "As a lusty winter, frosty, but kindly." His personal appearance was venerable and genial, and arrested the attention of the stranger; his conversation charmed all who enjoyed the pleasure of his personal intercourse. However busy he might be at his desk, he was always ready to extend a cordial greeting, or to manifest a kindly interest in the work of any teacher or writer of his system who made the pilgrimage to his home.

The love of literature led him to make large collection of books, but he had little sympathy with the spirit which induces a man to form a large library merely for his own intellectual gratification. On several occasions in his life he was in possession of large libraries. He gave ten thousand volumes to the City Library at Bath, but the scheme to establish at that time a City Library falling through, the books were distributed to the free libraries in all parts of the United Kingdom. Later on he collected another large library, which he presented *en bloc* to the village Institute of Harwardem. The last act of his life was to present, a few days before his death, a valuable reference library to the city of Bath.

He felt it necessary in his early days to adopt a vegetarian diet for the sake of his health, and this method of living he followed throughout his life. The habit of commencing his day's work at six o'clock in the morning, he followed as long as he was strong enough to leave his house. Last September increasing sickness and serious ill health confined Isaac Pitman to his house, but the mind of the veteran phonographer was perfectly clear, and he still manifested a keen interest in everything that related to his own life-work. When he could no longer engage in what had always been to him a delightful labor, namely replying to his correspondents in the system of brief writing he had invented, he dictated replies to a shorthand clerk, and in this way kept up his communications with his friends down to a very short time before his death. Isaac Pitman could not take a verbatim note, but his letters were neatly written, clear as print and dainty as a flower, the admiration and despair of all phonographers.

1837-1897. This is the sexagenary of phonography, and the civilized world to-day is reaping the benefits of the beautiful and wonderful system of writing. The efforts of Pitman to popularize Phonography were not due mainly to a desire of gain. He was inspired by the zeal of the missionary.

He knew the value of his system, and he was anxious that its advantages should be as widely spread as possible.

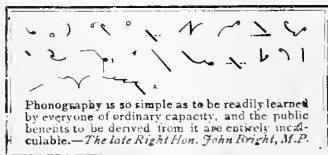
By letter, on the 21st of May, 1894, the Queen, through her Prime Minister, Rosebury, conferred upon Pitman the honor of Knighthood. The accolade of knighthood was bestowed by Her Majesty at Windsor Castle on the following 18th July. A congratulatory address, written in shorthand, and bearing the shorthand signatures of Members of Parliament acquainted with the art, was received by the new knight. The press, phonographers generally, and friends gave on this occasion expressions of appreciation.

The last shorthand lecture delivered by Pitman, was, strange to say, in Trowbridge in 1892, his birthplace seventy-nine years before. By a show of hands it was ascertained that three-fourths of his audience were acquainted with his system, the knowledge of which afforded him no small gratification. On this occasion he gave some reminiscences of his early days, and observed that when he looked back on his past career, he often thought of the words contained in the verse of Scripture, "What hath God wrought." Sir Isaac left the following directions in his will: "I desire that on my departure to the spiritual world my body may be cremated, as a more wholesome and more pleasant manner of disposal than burial in the earth." In accordance with his wishes, his remains were reduced to ashes on the 28th of January at Woking, and then deposited in the cinerary urn.

At present everything seems strange and unreal. Phonography and phonetics without Isaac Pitman; what an impossible divorce, as it seems.

The teacher, the author, the inventor is dead, but his works will live after him.

E. J. FORNEY.



Garfield once said that a trained man will make his life tell; without training we are left on a sea of luck, where thousands go down while one meets with success.

This truth has never been enforced by public demand with so much exactness as at the present time. Trained men

are demanded on the farm, in the shop, in the school-room, in fact, in all avocations of life, but none require a higher training than the stenographer. The time is past when the office can be used by the student to gain experience. The busy men of to-day want trained help, and will have it. The half-baked need not apply. If the many students now taking up the study of shorthand, will in the outset, make up their minds to work hard, endure long hours, and surmount obstacles, the success which has rewarded others for like labor, will, with reason, crown their efforts. The fruits of shorthand are for the workers, none else.

"THE COUNTY FAIR."

A DAZZLING PANORAMA OF THE STATE'S CHIEF RESOURCES AND INDUSTRIES AND A SPLENDID OBJECT LESSON IN THE STATE'S HISTORY GIVEN IN HONOR OF THE VISITING COMMITTEE OF THE LEGISLATURE.

On the evening of February 12th the State Normal and Industrial School was the scene of an interesting, original, novel and patriotic entertainment, known as the "County Fair."

The fair was given by the students complimentary to the visiting Educational Committee from the Legislature.

The purpose of the entertainment was to display by means of costumes, songs, banners and other novel devices the chief characteristics of the various counties of the State. Each student in some manner represented a striking feature of her own county. The entertainment opened with a chorus representing the three departments of the institution—Commercial, Domestic Science and Normal.

The book-keepers and teachers were quite attractive in their characteristic costumes, but the cooks in their pretty swiss caps and aprons were really charming. Miss Della Miller led the chorus admirably.

Immediately after the opening chorus the presentation of the counties by congressional districts began. The manner in which the representation of each county was conducted makes it worthy of mention, but, as there were eighty-seven of the ninety-six counties represented it is impossible to give special notice of each.

The Craven county representatives delighted the audience with the presentation of the following charming and artistic tableaux: "Colonial Dame," "Fisher Girl," "Market Girl," "Swiss Peasant," and "A Study in Brown."

Wake county was represented especially well. Miss Buffalo represented Esther Wake; Miss Fannie Parker, Sir Walter Raleigh; Miss Etta Rollins, State Library; Miss Bessie Wyatt, Penitentiary; Miss Catherine Williams, Caraleigh Mills; Miss Myrtle Keel, State Museum; Miss Cobb, Insane Asylum; Miss Lizzie Howell, Institution for the Blind; Miss Bessie Whitaker, St. Mary's; Miss Antoinette Burwell, Peace Institute; Miss Miriam McFayden, Confederate Monument; Miss Howell, Shaw University; Miss Holt, St. Augustine Normal School; Miss Howell, Wake Forest College.

The Agricultural and Mechanical College was represented by Miss Fannie Massey, dressed as the Goddess of Agriculture in a Grecian robe, carrying flowers, fruit and grain, and by Miss Neppie Davis dressed as a mechanic.

The whole effect was very pleasing, and, in the midst of the scene, a crowd of little children representing the public schools of Raleigh, trooped across the stage singing "The Old North State."

The students from Vance county, in baby costumes representing the youngest county in North Carolina, although few in number, were equal to a host in influence as they carried the picture of our honored Vance. The idea in a little poem recited by one of them was particularly happy—that the mother State has named her baby county for her most beloved son.

The Wayne county girls won much applause when they all came upon the stage representing the typical eastern negro carrying watermelons and singing a negro song. A banner carried by them bore on one side this inscription, "The nursery of public schools," and on the other the following names of prominent teachers sent from her schools to other schools in all sections of the State: Moses, Alderman, Joyner, Kennedy, Claxton, Connor, Foust and Howell.

It was fitting that our only "city by the sea" should have been represented by a group of jaunty sailor girls. They were dressed in pretty costumes of blue and white and one brought a banner on which was the picture of our Governor, which naturally elicited much applause. The rest tripped along bearing sail-shaped banners, crab-nets, fishing-poles, etc., while they

made the house ring with a jolly sailor song. Their banners told in letters of gold the proud history of Wilmington and New Hanover county.

The students of Moore county in addition to the representation of the products of their county brought in what seemed to be a covered easel with the inscription above, "What more could she have done?" The removal of the covering disclosed the well known features of Moore's distinguished son—President Charles D. McIver. The effect was magnetic and there was a spontaneous outburst of applause.

No county, however, acquitted itself with more honor than Guilford. Half of the students from this county were dressed in the picturesque military costumes of the days of the American Revolution, wearing the usual pretty three-cornered hats. As they marched in, carrying their guns, just behind them came a bevy of lovely girls gowned in white and gold, the colors of the Normal School. After marching around the stage they filed to the front and the soldier boys with heads uncovered sang most impressively our national song, "America." This patriotic air from the representatives of the most historic spot of the State, the Revolutionary battle ground of "Guilford Court House," awakened sacred memories and sent a thrill of patriotism through every heart and stilled the audience like a holy prayer.

Buncombe was attractively represented with its "old and new"—the old covered wagon and the new steam engine tunnelling the mountains, the old mountain cabin and Vanderbilt's palace, and Gombroon. The county which gave to the State Swain, Merrimon and Vance is equal to all emergencies.

Durham county with its great industries was well represented. A striking costume of the Oconeche Farm products, the gift of Mr. J. S. Carr, was worn by one of the Durham students.

Forsyth county, with its new Winston and old Salem, its factories, its negroes and their songs; Edgecombe as the county of cotton, with its banner and a portrait of Governor Carr, and its humorous song; Alamance as the banner county in the cotton mill industry, with a portrait of Governor Holt; Pitt county, with a genuine tobacco sale, characteristic auctioneer and all; Burke as the home of the "State's afflicted," the Waldensians and Sallie Michael Pipe; Rockingham, "the Nursery of Governors," with students dressed as nurses, each carrying a shield with the names of Morehead, Reid,

Martin and Scales, and rocking cradle which contained a ham ; Mecklenburg, with its Hornet's Nest and the Declaration of Independence and a banner for its good roads ; Halifax, with its proud constitutional history ; Sampson, with its belled children in the huckleberry swamps and a banner on which was the name of Marion Butler ; Yadkin, with its costume of corn shucks and fodder, followed by a bottle six feet high with "Old Nick" label and above it a banner, "Yadkin furnishes corn in all its forms"; Franklin, as Benjamin Franklin and his kite ; Orange, with Hillsboro and the University ; Granville, with its bright tobacco costume ; Surry, with its beautiful statue of marble on a great granite base, with an appropriate original poem ; Nash, with its famous products ; Lenoir, with the Caswell monument to our first Governor ; and the other counties with various suggestions of humor, history or products passed across the stage to music continuously for about one hour.

It is difficult to conceive of a more intensely absorbing entertainment to a North Carolina audience. The fishing and truck-farming of the East, the manufacturing of the center and the Piedmont section, together with the great mineral interests, chiefly in the West, were brought vividly before the audience. And it all was a valuable lesson in State history, both for those who furnished the entertainment and for those who witnessed the splendid panorama. The sight could not have failed to make every North Carolinian who saw it prouder of his State and her history.

There were many scenes provoking hearty laughter, others stimulating to patriotism, while others were full of pathos. When Catawba's banner draped in mourning in memory of S. M. Finger, the first president of the board of directors of the Normal and Industrial College, was borne slowly across the stage there was a reverential stillness that spoke the affectionate appreciation of his great work as a citizen and educator and as one of the founders of this great institution.

Each county was represented by the students from that county now attending the Normal and Industrial College. The representation was in the order of the Congressional districts. Banners borne by the representatives of these districts showed that during the little more than four years of its existence there had been in attendance at the State Normal and Industrial College 101 students from the First Congressional district, 152 from the Second, 98

from the Third, 114 from the Fourth, 233 from the Fifth, 144 from the Sixth, 88 from the Seventh, 80 from the Eighth, and 62 from the Ninth district.

After the parade of counties a "Scene from Wake" was given. It was a joint session of the General Assembly. The young ladies in their black coat suits made very attractive legislators. The joint meeting of the Senate and the House was provided over by Miss Margaret McCall, president of the Senate, and Miss Elsie Gwyn, speaker of the House. A bill was introduced and, after an exciting debate, passed amid great applause appropriating \$100,000 annually to the Normal and Industrial College. The popular arguments for and against the appropriation were well made and it is doubtful whether they will be better presented in any real Legislature. Miss Bessie Whitaker was chairman of the educational committee, and after presenting the favorable report from her committee, defended the report at all points with skill and ability. She was seconded in strong speeches by Miss Sadie Hanes, Miss Maude Miller and others. Miss Mary L. McKoy, as "the gentleman from New Hanover," led the opposition to the bill and acted her part in a most amusing and successful manner. She was seconded by Miss Carrie Lawrence and Miss Susie Saunders in good and characteristic speeches. Misses Harris and Hirshinger did some good sparring in the debate. Miss Lilla Young, Miss Folsom, Miss Gibson, Miss Pannill and Miss Lucy Cobb took part in the running debate, which lasted for about half an hour and was well sustained throughout.

The entertainment closed with a tableau. In this was one student from each of the eighty-seven counties represented. They were arranged so as to form a pyramid at the foot of which was the great seal of the State of North Carolina, the coat of arms represented by two beautiful girls. Just above the seal waved the flag of the Normal and Industrial School, and it was supported on the right by the flag of the Agricultural and Mechanical College and on the left by the University banner. When this beautiful picture flashed upon the audience, every one in the hall, as if by an irresistible impulse, stood and joined in singing our patriotic air, "The Old North State."

EDITORIAL.

With this issue of our magazine, we fall into the ranks of **Salutatory** Southern school journals, and with the mingled hopes and fears of April's sunny days and tearful breezes, the STATE NORMAL MAGAZINE gives its first greeting to the public, to its fellow-workers, and to the present and former students of this institution.

In establishing the magazine, it is our purpose to bring ourselves and our college into closer touch and sympathy with the hearts of our people, to plead for a broader field of usefulness for the daughters of the State, and in some degree, at least, to quicken and stimulate the already rapidly awakening ideas upon the subject of higher education for the women of North Carolina.

By the condition accompanying Mr. Duke's munificent gift to Trinity College, that institution's doors are opened to women as well as to men; the University has said that she will give post graduate work to all qualified applicants, regardless of sex; and the General Assembly, by making the appropriations to the State University and the Normal and Industrial College equal, has declared by that act that North Carolina will no longer discriminate against women in the matter of educational opportunity.

We hope to form and maintain a cordial relation with our sister institutions, and, with them, in the unity of our aims, to establish a firm feeling of fellowship.

We would make this MAGAZINE a source of pleasure and gratification to those who have once been students here, and have now taken their places in life's waiting work. We hope that to each one these pages may be a means of interesting communication and intercourse. We want you to feel that it is your paper as much as ours, and to have its welfare as much at heart. Whatever may be the cares, the hopes, the joys, the fears of your lives now, do not lose the love and affection you have for the "Normal" and its interests. Let the home of several years of happy school life still hold one of the first claims upon your hearts and sympathies.

To you and to the band of five hundred eager, zealous students now within these walls, we appeal for aid and co-operation in this work.

The General Assembly has changed the name of The Normal and Industrial School to The Normal and Industrial College. This was done by the request of the Board of Directors, and at the suggestion of Hon. J. L. M. Curry, General Agent of the Peabody Fund from which fund the institution receives part of its support. The name was changed partly to prevent confusion on account of its similarity to the names of a number of other institutions in various parts of the State, and for the reason suggested by Dr. Curry in the following letter to President McIver:

"The next Legislature should change the name from School to College. I have a perfect horror of the presumption and impertinence with which institutions no higher in rank than the public schools are dubbed with the high-sounding names of College and University, and the Legislature should rigidly prevent any more such misnomers. You have, however, vindicated your right to be called a College, and your diplomas would be more highly valued if they bore the name of College."

At the last session of the Legislature a bill was passed increasing the appropriation of the State Normal and Industrial College to \$25,000. We can now hope definitely for many improvements and additions which have hitherto been intangible dreams of the future. The need for a large library is probably the most widely felt, and it will doubtless be among the first changes to be made. We hope to have, too, a new roomy gymnasium, a separate building for the Practice School, and, that which appeals very strongly to the affections of the students, Society Halls. The institution has found a place in the hearts of the people of North Carolina. Our Legislators have shown us this. It shall be our endeavor to continue to do work which will justify the people's faith and favor.

The Raleigh correspondent of *Charlotte Observer* says: "Hon. J. L. M. Curry, agent of the Peabody Fund, addressed the Legislature in the hall of the House. Dr. Curry expressed his thanks for the honor shown him in the assignment of the subject of the address—Education. He said wealth in part comes from labor, but material prosperity depends upon the education of the people. He heard much of the prosperity of the 'New

South." Where is it? You may find it in mining districts or along some of the railroads, but as to agriculture, things were not a whit better than they were in 1865—bad roads, undiversified employment, no improvements in farm methods. He said he was told there were in North Carolina 10,000 hungry mouths waiting for federal patronage to drop into them. But this does not make a country rich. It is skilled labor. He then discussed the duties, the awful responsibility of the Legislature as to education. Yet this day he heard a member say the State was too poor to pay for education. He said it was too poor not to educate its children. Far above all other questions which may come before this Legislature is public education. Of the 600,000 school children of North Carolina only half are at school. Where are the others? He spoke of Peabody, saying he was the greatest friend the South ever had. He spoke of the Normal and Industrial College at Greensboro, saying its success was unparalleled in the history of educational institutions of its kind in the United States. There was great applause when Dr. Curry sat down."

In 1891 Dr. Curry delivered a convincing address before the Legislature in behalf of education and was thus one of the chief instruments in the founding of this institution. Many persons, conscientiously opposed to the establishment of our institution, after hearing him, became its ardent supporters. Dr. Curry has from the day of its establishment shown his great interest in its work. He has visited us annually and cheered our hearts by addresses, always full of hope and encouragement and always stimulating and helpful by reason of their kindly criticism and suggestion. To our faculty, students and friends, it is gratifying beyond expression that the work of the State Normal and Industrial College, which he helped to found, should so meet his approbation as to call forth the statement that "*its success is unparalleled in the history of educational institutions of its kind in the United States.*"

His noble fight for the education of all our people fills our hearts with deepest gratitude. We thank God that North Carolina has felt the influence of his bold and inspiring leadership in educational matters. May those of us who have been blessed by his efforts be able to teach to the people of this State the gospel of universal education, and the doctrine that education alone brings permanent prosperity.

Long life and happiness to Dr. Curry! And may the South ever reverence the name of its greatest benefactor, George Peabody!

**Educational Work
of the present
Legislature**

Without doubt, North Carolina is on the up-grade educationally. Every legislature for the past eight or ten years has striven to surpass its predecessor in liberality towards educational enterprises of every kind. It is a good sign. It means that the State is at last realizing that the appropriations to educational purposes constitute the State's best investment. The following are the most important actions of the recent General Assembly in regard to educational matters:

1. The increase of the school tax in the Revenue Act from 18 cents to 20 cents on the hundred dollars worth of property, thus adding \$50,000 to the school fund.

2. The appropriation of \$50,000 from the State Treasury for the purpose of encouraging local taxation where it has not already been adopted. Nearly all of the larger towns and cities have adopted the principle of local taxation, but now any other township in the State, by voting a tax of at least 10 cents on a hundred dollars worth of property, and 30 cents on the poll, or by raising a similar amount by private subscription to be used by the public schools of that township, can claim an equal amount of money from the State Treasury, provided that no township shall claim more than \$500. In this way a township may increase its school fund \$1,000.

3. An allowance of \$20,000 from the funds in the hands of the State Board of Education, derived from the sale of swamp lands, to be used as the \$50,000 from the State Treasury, except that it may be appropriated to school districts in amounts as small as \$50, \$75, and \$100.

4. The machinery of the public school law has been so changed as to restore County Superintendents under the name of County Supervisors. County Boards of Education, abolished by the Legislature two years ago, are re-established. Each county is to be divided into as many school districts as there are townships. There will be five school committee-men for each township district, who will have charge of all the public schools in that district.

5. The increase of the appropriation to the State Normal and Industrial College, making its permanent appropriation \$25,000, or \$7,500 more than it received last year, as well as the increase in other appropriations for higher education will be of peculiar interest to the readers of The MAGAZINE.

The Cretan Situation

Just now all the nations of the world are watching with intense interest the outcome of Crete's defiance to the Turkish Government. This island is situated about 150 miles South-east of Athens and is 160 miles long. Its inhabitants number about three hundred thousand, three-fourths of whom are Christians. This is not the first insurrection which has taken place in this island. The inhabitants made a struggle for liberty when Greece won her independence in 1821. Greece, with almost audacious courage, has come to the aid of Crete, the desire on both sides being that the Island shall be annexed to Greece. Prince George landed on the Island February 12th, and with the exception of three cities the whole of Crete is in his power.

The Turks are rapidly preparing for war. The Porte has demanded that the Greek Consul be recalled as it is feared he is informing the Greeks of the Turkish movements. The attitude of Greece in the affair has been a subject of much speculation.

It would be folly for Greece to precipitate herself in a war with a nation ten times as large as herself without prospect of being sustained by a greater nation should war ensue. It is thought by some that the Czar, who is the cousin of Prince George of Greece, is the unknown power.

Should Greece annex Crete this would throw the Island under Russian influence and as it is the key to the passage to the Black Sea this would consequently be advantageous to Russia. The affair may involve the European powers in a serious war.

Prince George whom we have spoken of as leader of the Greeks is not of Hellenic ancestry as his father was a Dane and his mother a Slav. He is only twenty-seven years old and is said to possess admirable traits of character and mind as well as an attractive personality.

North Carolinians have a special interest in any developments in the Cretan situation, because our own Professor Eben Alexander, of the University, is the United States Minister to Greece.

We have a similar special concern in the Cuban question, because our government's representative as Minister to Spain is Hannis Taylor, a native of Newbern, N. C.

Hon. T. J. Jernigan, another able North Carolinian, holds an interesting post as our representative in China, where he has met the emergencies of his position so as to win laurels for himself and his state.

Inauguration of President Alderman The *Educational Review*, of New York, contains a very interesting editorial upon the inauguration of President Alderman. The editor of the *Review* is Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, who made the Commencement address at the Normal and Industrial College two years ago. Whatever he says is effectively said. Dr. Butler was present at the inauguration of President Alderman, representing Columbia College, of New York, and made a congratulatory address of singular fecility and force.

The following are paragraphs of his editorial :

"The inauguration, on January 27th, of Edwin Anderson Alderman as President of the University of North Carolina was an occasion of unusual importance and interest. The Legislature adjourned over for the ceremony—an event without precedent in North Carolina—and more than one hundred members went from Raleigh to Chapel Hill, by special train, in order to be present. Governor Russell was upon the platform, and formally inducted Professor Alderman into his new office. The hall was filled to overflowing with a distinguished company, and the exercises were of the most dignified and inspiring character. No false note was struck, and President Alderman's inaugural address was a marvel of lucidity, force, and eloquence. For more than an hour and a half he held the undivided attention of his audience.

President Alderman, President McIver of the Normal School at Greensboro, and the loyal group of public school men by whom they are supported, and bringing about an educational revival in North Carolina that will be epoch-making in its history."

COLLEGE NEWS.

Both the faculty and the students of the Normal were well represented at President Alderman's inauguration. Among those who attended were Dr. McIver, Mr. Claxton, Misses Massey, Bingham, McCaull and Scott. Miss Scott represented the Cornelian Society of which Dr. Alderman is an honorary member.

The committee from the Legislature which visited us a few weeks ago

was composed of the following gentlemen: Messrs. Utley of Wake, Scales of Guilford and McCarthy of Craven, from the Senate, and Messrs. Dockery of Rockingham, Nelson of Caldwell, Currie of Robeson, White of Randolph, and Cathey of Swain, from the House.

A large audience of our students and of Greensboro people gathered in the Assembly Hall February 10, 1897, to listen to an address by Miss Helen Morris Lewis of Asheville, on the subject of "Equal Rights." Miss Lewis worthily enjoys the honor of being president of the Equal Rights Association of North Carolina. Her lecture showed that she had the subject much at heart, and she expressed her strong convictions in an exceedingly clear and able manner.

The Rev. Dr. T. DeWitt Talmage lectured on "The Bright Side of Things" in our Assembly Hall February 17. Dr. Talmage well deserves the reputation of being one of the most eloquent lecturers of America. His description of the "Bells of Moscow" was intensely vivid, and his cheery words will often serve to remind us of "the bright side of things." The audience was composed of a large number of Greensboro people, together with representatives from Guilford College, Elon College, Greensboro Female College and Oak Ridge Institute.

A unique and instructive entertainment was given in the chapel Friday evening, February 19, by students from Mr. Forney's short-hand classes, the occasion being Memorial Exercises in honor of Sir Isaac Pitman, the inventor of Phonography.

On Saturday night the Normal celebrated her "Independence Day." "Twenty-five thousand," echoed through the halls all day, to the tune of the "Normal bell." At night the hill blazed with a dozen bon-fires, while the school turned out in full to welcome home its President. Dr. McIver was met half way between the school and the station by a torchlight procession, which was made very imposing by the thundering of drums and a flourish of trumpets. He was escorted to the main building where he addressed the students in a few words, expressing his appreciation of their welcome, and urging them to show their gratitude for the generosity of the State by endeavoring after they return to their homes to better the condition of the public

schools of the State. After which the crowd dispersed rending the air with the familiar strains of "The Old North State."

Friday evening, March 5th, was the occasion of a delightful reception given by the Class of '98 to the Class '97, and the Faculty. The other two classes of the school were charmingly represented by Miss Oberia Rogers, President of the Class of '99, and Miss Lucy Glenn, President of the Class of 1900. The reception hall was beautifully decorated in the white and blue of the Senior Class. The parlors were presided over by various members of the Class of '98, who had provided for their guests some unique and interesting forms of amusement. At 10 o'clock the entire company adjourned to the spacious dining-room where they were served by ten members of the class dressed in light gowns and wearing dainty caps and aprons with nile green ribbons.

The *menu* consisted of

Chicken Salad, Sandwiches,
 Olives.

—
Chocolate Cream,
Pineapple Ice,
Cake.

—
Fruit.
—

Cafe au lait.

This most enjoyable evening was brought to an abrupt close by the melodious peals of the light bell.

The Juniors hope that this reception will establish a custom which will never be allowed to die out in the annals of the State Normal and Industrial College.

The Vocal Music class, under the able direction of Mr. Brown, is preparing an operetta, "The Dress Rehearsal," to be given in the near future.

Miss Kirkland attended the Newbern Fair, and on her way home spent a few days with friends in Raleigh.

Mr. Claxton was a delegate to the recent Y. M. C. A. convention, which met in Winston.

Misses Gertrude Willis and Bessie Williams spent a few days at their home in Newbern during the Fair week.

We are glad to have with us again Miss Alice Mullins, who has been at home for several weeks on account of illness.

Miss Della Simms, of Concord, spent a few days in the College recently, the guest of her sister, Miss Bessie.

Mr. and Mrs. Hirshinger of Charlotte spent a day at the Normal recently with their daughter, Miss Edna. Mrs. Hirshinger remained over for the County Fair.

Miss Sethelle Boyd spent a few days with her sister, Miss Lois, not long since. We are always glad to have a visit from any of the former students.

We hear nothing but words of praise of the address delivered by Prof. Joyner to the students of Oak Ridge Institute on February 26. The subject was "Poetry and Life."

Dr. Anna M. Gove, who was with us as resident physician for three years, is spending this year in study and travel abroad. At present she is in Vienna where she has been attending medical lectures during the winter.

Miss Edith McIntyre, who has been in charge of the Domestic Science Department since the opening of the school, resigned her position here last summer in order to accept a similar position in her Alma Mater, the Teachers College of New York.

During the summer much larger quarters will probably be provided for our library and reading room and many new books will be added.

The annual election of marshals to serve at commencement and during the ensuing year, occurred Friday evening, March 12. The eleven marshals are elected from the members of the Junior Class in each society, the honor

of chief-marshal being conferred alternately upon a Cornelian and an Adelpian. The marshals elected for this year are,

FROM THE CORNELIAN SOCIETY :

Miss Sara Yates Kelly, of Charlotte, N. C., chief ;
Miss Susie McDonald, Rockingham, N. C. ;
Miss Lillie Boney, Warsaw, N. C. ;
Miss Oeland Barnett, Shelby, N. C. ;
Miss Lou Gardner, Reidsville, N. C. ;
Miss Mary Tinnin, Hillsboro, N. C.

FROM THE ADELPHIAN SOCIETY :

Miss Sadie Hanes, Winston, N. C. ;
Miss Neppie Davis, Louisburg, N. C. ;
Miss Anna Folsom, Asheville, N. C. ;
Miss Ellen Saunders, Durham, N. C. ;
Miss Lina Wiggins, Wilmington, N. C.

COLLEGE ORGANIZATIONS.

SENIOR CLASS.

President, Bertha M. Donnelly ; vice-president, Lyda Humber ; Secretary and treasurer, Annie R. Hankins. Poet, Frances Eskridge ; prophet, Cheves West ; historian, Mary F. DeVane.

JUNIOR CLASS.

President, Susie L. Parsley ; vice-president, Sadie Hanes ; Secretary, Marina Whitley.

SOPHOMORE CLASS.

President, Oberia Rogers ; vice-president, Rosalind Sheppard ; Secretary, Bessie Moody.

FRESHMAN CLASS.

President, Lucy Glenn ; vice-president, Rosa Bailey ; secretary, Leonora Cantwell.

Adelpian Literary Society (secret), Cornelian Literary Society (secret.)

TENNIS CLUB.

President, Margaret MacRobert McCaull; Secretary and treasurer, Annie Elizabeth Gudger.

Y. ^W~~N~~. C. A.

President, Iola Exum; secretary, Grace Scott; treasurer, Neppie Davis.

ALUMNÆ NOTES.

Miss Maggie Burke of '93, who taught for two years in the Graded Schools of Statesville, now teaches French, Latin and Mathematics in Statesville Female College.

Miss Annie M. Page is teacher of French and History in the Greensboro Female College. Since graduation here, she has studied for a year and a half in Europe, spending most of the time in Geneva.

Miss Maude Broadway, who was in charge of the Physical Culture department of the Normal, is the wife of Mr. E. McK. Goodwin, Superintendent of the North Carolina Institution for the Deaf and Dumb at Morganton.

Mrs. W. H. Hunter, formerly Miss Carrie Mullins, '93, is now living in Greensboro. Previous to her marriage, Miss Mullins was a very successful teacher in the Greensboro Graded Schools.

Miss Mattie Bolton, '93, since her graduation has been teaching, almost constantly, in the Franklin county public schools, with great success.

Miss Bertha Lee, '93, has charge of the German department in the Normal and Industrial College. She spent the summer of '95 studying in Germany.

Miss Mary Lewis Harris, '94, is Primary teacher in the West Winston Graded School.

Misses Gertrude Bagby and Annie Lee Rose of '94, Ethel Parmele and Daisy Bailey Waitt of '95, are teaching in the City Schools of Wilmington.

Miss Sudie Israel, '94, is now teaching in the Asheville Graded Schools.

Misses Minnie Hampton '93, Mary K. Applewhite '94, and Annie May Pittman '96, are co-workers in the Graded Schools of Greensboro.

Miss Rachel Brown '94, is now in Washington, D. C., where she holds a government position as stenographer and type-writer. Besides her office-work, she has reported the proceedings of several meetings.

Miss Mary Wiley has a position in the city schools of Winston.

Miss Alethea Collins, '95, teaches in the Beachcroft School, Spring Hill, Tenn. Miss Collins and Miss Brown first discharged the obligation to the State before accepting more lucrative positions elsewhere.

Miss Nannie E. Richardson, '95, teacher at Selma, N. C.

Miss Sutton, '95, is engaged in public school work in Lenoir county.

Miss Annie M. Williams, '95, is teaching in the Reidsville Public Schools.

Miss Etta R. Spier, '95, has been teaching in the Goldsboro Public Schools ever since her graduation.

Miss Marie D. Lofton, '96, is in charge of a public school at Kenansville, N. C., and is also conducting private classes in short hand.

Miss Iola Yates, '95, taught in Mt. Olive, N. C., after leaving school, and is spending this year at her home in Raleigh.

Miss Lucy Dees, '95, is teaching in Arapohoe, Pamlico county.

Miss Barnette Miller, '95, is living in Columbia, S. C.

Miss Annie Smallwood, '95, is teaching in the public schools of Perquimans county.

Miss Mary Allie Bell, who graduated here in '95, was registrar here in '96, and later taught in the Oxford Orphan Asylum, is now Mrs. E. W. Blythe and lives at Brevard, N. C.

Miss Lina Verona James, '95, is teaching in Pasquotank county.

Miss Lucy A. Boone, '95, has not taught and is living at Winton, Hertford county.

Miss Maude Harrison, '95, is teaching in the public schools in Wake county.

Miss Ida E. Fields, '95, has charge of a public schools in Lenoir county.

Miss Nettie Allen, '95, has returned to her Alma Mater as one of the teachers in the Practice and Observation School.

Miss Mable Wooten, '95, has just completed a very successful public school in Lenoir county, and is now visiting in Washington, D. C.

Miss Laura Coit, '95, is in charge of the Gymnasium at the Normal.

Misses Sallie Davis and Hattie Garvin, both of '96, are teachers in the Oxford Orphan Asylum.

✓ Miss Elsie Weatherley, '96, is teaching in the Wilkinson Institute, Tarboro.

Miss Emma Lee Reid, '96, is a member of the faculty of the Rutherford Military Institute.

Miss Emma Harris, '96, teaches in the Tarboro Graded Schools.

Miss Mary Milam, '96, is teaching Science and English in the Kinsey Seminary, LaGrange, N. C.

Miss Stella E. Middleton, '96, has charge of a public school in Faison, Duplin county.

Miss Maud Coble, '96, is teaching in Raeford Institute, Raeford, N. C.

Miss Iva Deans, '96, has charge of the third grade in the Wilson Graded Schools.

Miss Katie L. Moore, '96, is one of the corps of teachers in the Statesville Graded Schools.

Miss Tina Lindley, '96, visited the college not long since. She has been teaching a primary school near Guilford College.

Miss Mary Arrington, '96, is teaching in the Rocky Mount Public Schools.

Miss Blanche B. Harper, '96, is teaching in Lenoir county.

Miss Cornie Deaton, '96, is teaching at Linwood High School, Iredell county.

ABOUT FORMER STUDENTS.

Mrs. Thomas Reynolds, formerly Margaret Riley Bell, more familiarly known as Birdie Bell, resides at 314 East Trade Street, Charlotte, N. C.

Miss Bayard Morgan is teaching in a school for the Deaf at Cave Springs, Ga.

Miss Sadie James Hirshinger, who was for two years a member of the class of '96, has charge of the fourth grade in the Charlotte Graded Schools.

Miss Catherine Shaw is now Mrs. Robert W. Murray and is living in Greensboro.

Miss Rosa C. Jordan, stenographer to the Eagle Furniture Company of High Point, came down to attend the Talmage lecture.

Miss Alma McDonald, who is so pleasantly remembered among our former students, has accepted a position as stenographer with J. W. Scott & Co. From her excellent work and fine record in the business department, we feel sure that she will fill the place most creditably.

Misses Lizzie Lawrence, Elva Blair and Effie Cain have positions in the Oxford Orphan Asylum.

Miss Caroline Eller is now one of the stenographers in the office of the Odell Hardware Company of Greensboro.

Miss Alice Wilson, who was here in '94-'95, after teaching one year at Manteo, Dare county, is now studying at the Institute of Technology, Boston, Mass.

Miss Lily A. Franklin, who was a student here from '92 to '94, is teaching in the Winston Graded Schools.

Miss Jessie Eskridge, formerly a member of the class of '96, is teaching in the Shelby Graded Schools.

Miss Minnie McIver and Bessie Hoyle, who were here last year, are associate principals of the Henrietta High School.

Misses Sadie Clarkson and Eugenia Rintels are supernumeraries in the Charlotte Graded School.

Misses Lizzie McIver, Anna M. Michaux and Vivian Shober are teaching in the city schools of Greensboro.

Miss Bertie H. Ross has charge of the primary department of the Ashboro High School.

Miss Mamie Arnold, '93-'95, has been teaching in the public schools of Moore county.

Miss Emma Blair is staying at home with her mother, and teaching a public school at Springfield, N. C.

Miss Minnie Barnes has been teaching in the public schools in Wilson and Nash counties.

Miss Evor Brittan, now Mrs. E. B. Bird, was previous to her marriage, a member of the faculty of Mt. View Academy, Mills River, N. C. After leaving the Normal she also taught for a year in the public schools of Henderson county.

Miss Mattie Sessoms is teaching a public school near Fayetteville, N. C. She expects to continue her school as a private enterprise after the public money is used up.

Miss Mary D. Anderson has charge of a very successful public school in Calahan, Davie county.

Miss Olivia Rodman Myers is living at home, Washington, N. C.

Miss Carrie George Moore, a former member of '95, was married January 20, 1897, to Mr. James Williams Nash.

Miss Marietta Sales, a student here last year, was married to Rev. Mil-lard A. Jenkins, December 30, 1896.

Miss Mattie McLean, a student at the Normal last year, has a position in the Statesville Graded Schools.

Miss Minnie Peace is teaching in the Edgecombe public schools with marked success. She hopes to return to the Normal next year.

Mrs. Fannie Reitzel, a student here last year, is now teaching in the public schools of Alamance.

Miss Berta Ratliffe is in charge of a public school in Rockingham county.

Miss Callie Wharton, for two years a student at the Normal, is now in charge of a public school near her home in Guilford county.

Misses Ellen Barker and Lizzie Bernard are enjoying their work as teachers in the Asheville public schools.

Miss Mary C. Watkins is spending this year at her home in Poplar Hill, Anson county. She taught for two years after leaving the Normal.

Miss Mrytle Sharpe, '94-'96, is now Mrs. Henry Furches of Statesville, N. C. Mrs. Furches taught in the public schools of Iredell county before her marriage.

Miss Ina Hobbs, ex '97, who has been teaching in the Randleman High School, spent a few days at the Normal last week.

Miss Florence Blair, ex '97, has been teaching music and primary work at the Tabernacle High School, Guilford county.

Miss Allie McFadyen, ex '96, has taught school at Elkton and Winabaw, and is at present teaching in the Clarkton High School.

Miss Sallie Wellford Scott, ex '95, is teaching at the Warrenton Male Academy.

Miss Hattie McRae, '92-'93, has been teaching in Anson county, both public and private schools.

Miss Dovie Mendenhall is teaching in Julian, N. C.

Miss Bessie Motz has charge of a private school in Lincolnton.

Miss S. Canary Harper, a student at the Normal during the first year of its existence, was for two years a student at the Peabody Normal College in Nashville, Tenn., and is now teaching in Cole Grove, California.

Miss Elsie Riddick has a position in the public schools of Gates county. She was for some time book-keeper for the Guilford Lumber Company of Greensboro.

Miss Nellie Bowers has been teaching both private and public schools in Northampton county. She is now teaching in Jackson.

Miss Jennie Shaw, now Mrs. R. J. Corbitt, is living at Henderson, N. C.

Miss Martha Blair has a private school in Mitchiner, Franklin county. She has taught for two years and has been quite successful.

Miss Laura Newland, who was a student here in '92-'94, is now Mrs. A. H. Eller of Winston, N. C. Mrs. Eller was a very successful teacher in the Oxford Orphan Asylum for two years before her marriage.

Miss Bettie Holland, a student here in '94-'95, is in charge of the public school at Snow Creek, N. C.

Miss Laura Falls is teaching in a private school near her home at King's Mountain, N. C.

Miss Alice Lee, has been devoting herself to the study of music since she left the Normal. We have been very happy to have a visit from her this month, and hope that she will be able to come and be one of us again.

Miss Eliza Williams has resigned her position as registrar of the Normal to accept a more lucrative position in Philadelphia. Miss Williams is a warm friend of the school, and we hope she will carry out her purpose of coming back to graduate.

Miss Sadie Scott taught a year ago in Asheville. This year she enjoyed a pleasant visit to Washington.

Miss Mary Dail has been teaching for three years near Snow Hill.

Miss Jane Gainey is working as a stenographer for Messrs. Wharton and McAllister, Greensboro, N. C.

Miss Bessie Sutton has accepted a position as teacher of music in Mt. Airy, N. C.

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

A RONDEAU.

In lighter vein we gayly sing
Of blossoms bright that softly fling
Their perfume 'round. Of sunshine fair,
Or love, or laughter light as air,
And soft as balmy days in spring
When swallows first are on the wing.
Our chosen theme is anything
That knows nor grief, nor frown, nor care

In lighter vein.

In lighter vein a smile is king,
And to his feet we humbly bring
Our tribute gifts; and on them swear
His livery to proudly wear,
And faithfully his praise to sing
In lighter vein.

SLEEP.

[Suggested by a sleepless night.]

When moonbeams gently fall
And "stars like tapers tall"
Are shining in the sky
For thee sweet sleep I sigh.
Then come, with balmy breath,
Calm counterfeit of death,
That on thy downy breast
My weary head may rest.
And bring thy flocks of dreams
That come like golden gleams
From dim and distant strand
Of mystic shadow land.
While unseen angels sing
My soul, on fairy wing,
Shall float through crystal seas
Of air and cloud and breeze.

—*Insomnia.*

ALAS ! ALAS !

Alas ! Alas ! I cannot find
The thing I most would cherish.
I've sought it now for many years,
I'll seek it till I perish.
Although I've asked at least a score,
No one my search has ended,
No one my loneliness has blessed,
No one has me befriended.
And so I weary trudge along
To all who pass me speaking,
For though I've always sought in vain,
A lass I still am seeking.

THE BREATH OF SPRING.

Sing ho—a breath of Spring,
With April showers wet !
Blue birds are on the wing,
Robins a nesting sing,
“Old earth is joyous yet.”
Fresh in her tender grace
Fair Spring is blossoming ;
Her steps the meadows trace,
With flowers she drops apace.
Sing ho—a breath of Spring !

A ROUNDEL OF ROSES.

O, fairest of “buds” ! you held when we met,
A hot-house bouquet—that dearest of posies
You dazzled and dimpled, (a shocking coquette !)
While bending above those Marechal Neil roses.
And then on the stair—(how fine your repose is !)
You glanced with a glance, I cannot forget,
While scattering petals of Marechal Neil roses.
The smile that you gave—(Ah, there it is yet !)
Such archness, such sweetness, such dimples discloses.
I'm lucky. I've found—though fast in love's net—
No thorns with my “bud,” with those Marechal Neil roses.

THE AWAKENING.

There is a childish fairy tale of eld,
Of palace hidden far in deepest wood,
Where an enchanted sleep a princess held
In it's embrace, and all things silent stood.
Long echoless the hall of princess lay,
Nor heard one footstep fall, the bright long day.

The silence of a hundred years had rolled
Around her, when through path's o'ergrown, unkept,
There came a fairy prince in cloth of gold,
And knelt beside the princess where she slept.
One kiss, and swift, a century's slumber broke,
While, with a smile, the dreaming princess, woke !

So slept the mind of woman. All the might
Of her great soul, and heart, so pure and strong,
Deep sunk in darkness of a pagan night,
While hushed her voice, in all save pleasure's song.
For ages locked in languor, low she lay,
With sealed lids, and ears, in learning's day.

At last a prince there was, who through the wood
Of prejudice, and custom, singing came ;
He held the keys of Wisdom, and Great Good,
And lo ! "Higher Education" was his name !
The iron gates, where moss, and cobwebs clung,
He swift unlocked, and wide the portals flung.

On through the halls where silence reigned profound,
He went to where, on couch of downy ease,
There slept in ignorance, that heard no sound,
The mother of the race of men ! His knees
He bent in reverence—with one kiss he broke
The seal of sleep ! At Wisdom's touch she woke !

TO HER. (OR HIM.)

Smile and be glad, love,
Laugh and be gay.
Banish all care, love,
All sorrow away.
Let us forget, love
The clouds that are past,
Bask in the glow, love,
O! sunshine at last.

My heart is thine, love,
Thy heart is mine.
Leaving all else, love,
Our lives entwine.
So let us go, love,
In weal or in woe,
Through life together, love,
And laugh as we go.

IN THE PRACTICE SCHOOL.

Teacher.—Jimmy, what does “incorrigible” mean !

Jimmy.—Don’t No ’m.

Teacher.—Johnny is incorrigible.

Jimmy.—Reckon it means “red-headed.”

Miss Lewis, talking Woman's Rights : “To me the most pathetic thing is that a North Carolina mother does not have the right under the law to her own children.”

“This is a rather slow state,” said Mrs. W., “and I do not believe a dozen men in the State know about this dreadful law. I don't believe I would be telling them.”

LITERARY NOTES.

When J. M. Barrie, the Scotch novelist visited Smith College during his recent American tour, he was asked by one of the girls to write in her autograph album. His contribution was this pregnant piece of advice. "Beware of a pale woman with a large appetite." Said pale woman's terrors have been sung before. Mr. Thackeray with tender pathos, has recorded the "Confessions" of an ardent soul, one George Fitz Booodle, Esq., the charming object of whose affection, Otilia Schlippenschlopp, has all the dreaded attributes. Still she is our much valued friend so we will only add that she at least, unlike Amina in Arabian Nights, eats more than one grain of rice at a meal.

We see from the papers that Miss Mary F. Field has been much sought in Chicago recently. She is a daughter of Eugene Field and is said to recite her father's poems in very impressive as well as attractive manner.

The readers of "Sentimental Tommy" will have the pleasure of following him still further in his career as a sequel is now being prepared by the author.

Corleone, the latest serial in *Munsey*, is a continuation of Marion Crawford's series of novels relating the fortunes of the Saracinesca family. Having followed Prince Giovanni Saracinesca through his youth in Saracinesca, through his manhood in Sant Ilario, now his eldest son, the latest Prince of Saracinesca, is made the hero of this last number. Whether Corleone, as a continuation of Sant Ilario, will be received with the same amount of interest that Sant Ilario as a continuation of Saracinesca was received, is yet to be seen.

"Olive Schreiner" being greatly incensed by the manner in which the natives of South Africa are treated by the English has written a book on the subject. We can but think it will be worth reading. "The Story of an African Farm," which has received so much applause from the literary world was published when she was only twenty years old. It is said that in the book she has just written she has obviously passed from the state of agnosticism so plainly set forth in "The Story of an African Farm,"—and her attitude toward Christianity is decidedly changed.

Mark Twain is humorous under difficulties. His recent tour, undertaken in order to recover himself financially, did not accomplish its object and he is now in cheap lodgings in London working early and late to set himself straight with the world.

On January 23rd, Mrs. Hungerford, better known as "The Duchess," died. Phyllis is said to be the most popular of her stories. There have been more than 250,000 copies sold.

A well known and distinguished foreign literary man lately said in speaking of several American writers, "There are so many men who write in these days of universal reading and writing, and there is so much talk about art, that it is delightfully refreshing to know of a man whose work is so much a matter of sincerity and simple doing, without talking, as that of Joel Chandler Harris. He takes himself no more seriously than would Uncle Remus, as far as any affectation of superior art goes. It is this note of simplicity, this wide-eyed sincerity of his story telling, that has placed Mr. Harris among the few men who have done something really different."—*The Book Buyer*.

The Soldiers of Fortune now appearing in serial form in *Scribner's Magazine* is one of the best and most thoroughly enjoyable stories of the day. The characters appeal strongly to the human and romantic sides of one's nature, and fit most aptly into their surroundings and circumstances. With the author's ever happy faculty of story-telling, this bids fair to be one of the most popular of Richard Harding Davis' stories.

We are able to give some new particulars about Ruskin and Emerson. They met at Oxford some twenty-five years ago and Ruskin wrote to a friend. "Emerson came to my rooms a day or two ago. I found his mind a total blank on matters of art and had a fearful sense of the whole being of him as a gentle cloud—intangible. Emerson on his side, said that "he had seen Ruskin at Oxford, had been charmed by his manner in the lecture-room but in talking with him at his rooms had found himself wholly out of sympathy with Ruskin's views of life and the world. I wonder that such a genius can be possessed of so black a devil. I cannot pardon him for despondency so deep. It is detestable in a man of such powers, in a poet, a seer such as he has been. Children are right with their everlasting hope. Timon is inevitably wrong."—*The Bookman*.